

**SECRET**

13 June 1947

**MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS**

**Report of Screening Activities at Hoover Library**

1. Enclosed please find one copy of subject report prepared by

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2. I concur in recommendations as found in paragraphs (a) and (b) on page 16.

3. Recommend that a copy of this report (in the possession of ) be forwarded to ORE for information and further that OSO be apprised of the information on the Chinese secret societies as discussed on pp. 14-15.

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1 Incl:  
Described above

*J. J. Bagnall*  
J. J. BAGNALL  
Chief,  
Documents Branch

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Documents Branch  
Office of Operations

8 June 1947

Report of Screening Activities  
at the  
Hoover Library, Stanford University, Calif.  
( 10 March 1947-30 May 1947)

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*Major W. I. Chan  
Documents Branch.*

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I

GENERAL

Upon arrival at Stanford University on the tenth of March, an inventory was taken to determine the best method of exploiting the vast amount of documents that had already arrived at the Library. This included roughly 152 crates of Japanese documents, some Korean items, a vast amount of Russian documents, and eight crates of Chinese documents that had recently arrived from China on the "Admiral Capps".

Two lines of action was decided upon: The immediate preparation of a general survey on foreign documents for Documents Branch. The immediate screening of the Chinese documents for items of possible intelligence value. These will be forwarded to Washington for further exploitation.

The general survey of Russian, Korean, and Japanese documents were forwarded as Report I and II.

With the arrival of [ ] (ORE), efforts were concentrated on the screening of the Chinese documents that were fast filling all the available floor space at the Library. Two more shipments of documents from China had arrived; Eleven crates on the SS General Weigel (Weigel shipment No I) and seven more on the SS General Weigel's second trip. (Weigel shipment No II) At least two more shipments were expected at Stanford from Canton, China and the Island of Formosa.

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To date, the eight crates of material on the Admiral Capps' shipment and the eleven crates of the first Weigel shipment have been screened. The seven crates of the second Weigel shipment arrived at Stanford as I was preparing to return to Washington, D. C. and these have not been screened. (Four of these crates are earmarked for the University of Washington. I have requested Stanford Library officials to hold the remaining three crates in storage until further instructions from Washington).

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II

**ADMIRAL CAPPS' SHIPMENT**

These were the original eight crates of Chinese documents I was sent to screen at the Hoover Library. As already indicated in Report II, the 10,000 sundry items of this shipment were all published either prior to the Revolution of 1911 or during the early years of the Republic. Very few of the documents were published during the last ten years and all are of questionable value at the present time.

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III

SS GENERAL WEIGEL SHIPMENT NO I (eleven crates)

(1) Communist Chinese Documents. By purchase, gift, or exchange, the field representatives of the Hoover Library in China managed to accumulate a sizable collection of documents from the Communists of Yen-an, Kalgan, Peiping, and Chungking. The bulk of the items were obtained in Yen-an from party, administrative and military organizations, a printing office and four book stores. They were all published during the past ten years when party headquarters have been at Yen-an. Earlier materials were scattered during the long march from Kiangsi.

Newspapers

- a. Chieh-fang Jih-pao variously translated as "Emancipation Daily" or "Liberation Daily", the leading organ of the Chinese Communists. Very nearly complete file from the first issue in May 1941 through October 1946. Parts of the months of June 1941 and March and December 1945 are missing.
- b. Pien-ch'u ch'un-chung pao, "Border regions Mass Newspaper" published in Yen-an in the Shensi vernacular. It is nearly complete for the periods March 1944 to February 1945 and April 1946 to October 1946. This paper is far less important for the study of general communist policy than the influential Chieh-fang, but it is useful for the study of the popular propaganda and of local problems in the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia communist area.
- c. Hsin Chung-Hua pao predecessor of the Chieh-fang, 1937 to 1941, published every three days. This important paper is obtainable only from grocery shops which occasionally use old copies for wrapping. A search of these shops yielded the Hoover Library a fragmentary file scattered through the period March 1939-May 1941.
- d. K'ang-chan pao, Journal of the War of Resistance. Published in Shensi Province. Fragmentary file September 1944 to September 1945. Also acquired from grocers.
- e. Sample copies of Kuan-chung pao, published in Ma-lan, Shensi and Pu-tui Sheng-pao, "Army Life", the "Stars and Stripes" of the Eighth Route Army.

Magazines

- a. Over seventy copies of 22 different magazines were obtained, all 1946 vintage except a few.
- b. Fifteen miscellaneous pamphlets dated 1945 and 1946.

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- a. Items dealing with political and economic affairs in the communist areas and communist publications concerning recent and current affairs throughout China. Over two hundred titles, some in several volumes, mainly published between 1941 and 1945. They vary from small propaganda pamphlets to substantial compendia.
- b. Over a hundred titles dealing with communist literature, music, and fine arts. Texts of all plays with political content, which are probably the communists' most effective method of mass persuasion. Words and music of political songs. The new words to folk tunes which the blind village minstrels are now singing. A few reinterpretations of Chinese history by communist scholars.
- c. About sixty items on education, including sets of text books on educational theory, eight issues of the border regional educational journal, carbon copy of the report of the 1st primary school, and a set of manuscript essays by students of the 2nd primary school which were posted in the school yard.

Posters

- a. Over twenty posters advocating everything from fly prevention to the withdrawal of American troops. A cartoon poster discrediting General Marshal and the American troops in China.

Maps

- a. Over twenty maps printed in the border regions. The most interesting are those which show the new communist political and administrative subdivisions of the areas under their control.

Misc. Items

- a. A set of patriotic badges which are sold to and worn by anybody in communist areas. Sets of paper currency of the Shen-Kan-Ning area. Pictures of Mao Tse-Tung, Chu Te, and Chou En-Lai. Photographs of seven communist field commanders.

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(2) Non-Communist Chinese Documents. Various agencies and bureaus of the Nationalist Government contributed to the Hoover Chinese collection. Especially noteworthy is the acquisition made in Nanking of over 3,000 volumes concerning free Nationalist China between 1937 and 1946 which includes:

Two crates and one package of publications of Maritime Customs.  
 "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" -- subscription.  
 Books from "Commercial Press," "Chung-hua Publishing Co.,"  
 "Life Publishing Co." (left wing), "Kelly and Walsh,"  
 "Central Bank" (economic research)  
 Govt's daily Gazette from May 1946 and subscription.  
 Statistical monthly of Dept. of Statistics, 1945 and future.  
 Executive Yuan -- Govt. annual, 1943, and 1944 issues.  
 Legislative Yuan -- 10 items.  
 Judicial Yuan --  
 Examination Yuan -- 3 volumes of regulations.  
 Control (Censorship) Yuan -- several issues of gazette.  
 Ministry of National Defense -- many duplicate items.  
 Ministry of Economic Affairs -- Report to British Trade Mission.  
 Ministry of Social Affairs -- various.  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs -- 2 volumes and others promised.  
 Ministry of Food -- statistical material.  
 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.  
 Ministry of Education -- text books, reports, and surveys.  
 Ministry of Communications -- surveys.  
 Ministry of Finance -- annual reports, etc.  
 Ministry of Interior -- 6 volumes, -- War, etc.  
 Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs -- 20 items.  
 Kuomintang -- 25 items.  
 Kuomintang Ministry of Information -- English bulletins.  
 Commission for Compiling Party History -- catalogs -- to be microfilmed.  
 Nanking Municipal Govt. -- Gazettes and 2 vol. history of Nanking as capital.  
 Academic Institutions -- exchanges.  
 National Central Library -- many parcels -- is repository for govt. documents.  
 Central Political Institute -- many items.  
 Supreme Council of National Defense -- 1066 volumes from private library.

There are also a great deal of official government gazettes of many branches of many governments; the Peking government before 1928, the Nanking government of 1912, that of 1928, and Northern and Southern puppets. There is also some provincial and local official stuff, narratives of personal experiences during the revolution, more journal of opinions.

The acquisitions includes a strong Chinese Law Collection. Legislative and Judicial gazettes for years, analyses of court decisions, histories of various aspects of modern Chinese law.

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**SECRET****(3) WALTER HEISSIG - MONGOL COLLECTION**

Eight of the eleven crates of the first Weigel shipment constituted the collection of Dr. Walter Heissig, former university professor in Peiping, who during the period of World War II was a member of Nazi Intelligence service in the Orient headed by Lt. Col. Ludwig Ehrhardt. Ehrhardt Bureau coordinated German army, navy, air and economic intelligence activities in the Far East, and its field extended from Siberia to Ceylon, Australia, and the Pacific Ocean areas as far as Hawaii. Dr. Walter Heissig was the expert on Inner and Outer Mongolia. The Heissig collection, without doubt, is one of the best existing collections on Mongolia, the material is mostly of a technical scholarly type. The majority of the seven or eight thousand volumes are written in Mongol, Russian, German, and Chinese. Altho the majority of the collection is background material on Mongol literature, steps should be taken to have the collection forwarded to Central Intelligence Group for reference material and perusal for further exploitation. There are at best only a very small handful of Mongol language experts in the United States and "the material is not going to yield up any secrets except in the hands of a genuine scholar, carefully trained in the subject for many years. A copy of the 18 January 1947 issue of the New York Times stating that Dr. Walter Heissig was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment by United States Army Commission for his activities with the Ehrhardt Bureau is included in this report. Before his actual confinement, Dr. Heissig gave Mr. Arthur Wright (Stanford Representative in China), countersigned by Heissig's lawyers, authorization for Mr. Wright to take over the Heissig's collection until his 20 year prison sentence is over. This fact is not known to others except to Stanford Library authorities and Mr. Wright. Attached also is a copy of a letter from Wright to Dr. Fisher of the Hoover Library giving the background of the attempt by one Kullgren (at present believed to be with Intelligence Division, Pentagon Bldg.) to procure the collection for Washington at the time, but Stanford field representatives had already got the collection on board the SS General Weigel for shipment to Stanford. Before my departure for Washington, I spoke to Dr. Fisher casually about the Heissig Collection, and during the course of the conversation Dr. Fisher stated with reluctant acquiescence that if Washington authorities request for the collection, he had no recourse but to let it go.

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**SECRET**From New York Times 18 Jan. 1947

Re: Walther Heissig, Herbert Mueller.

"Ehrhardt. German Spy in Orient, and 20 Aides sentenced in China.

Leader Gets Life Term From United States Army Commission for Hiding Japanese-  
Two Receive 30 Years.

By Henry R. Lieberman: special to the New York Times.

Shanghai, Jan. 17--Lieut. Col Ludwig Ehrhardt, Chief of the Nazi Intelligence service in the Orient, was sentenced today to life imprisonment by the U.S. Army Military Commission. He was convicted of conducting espionage for the Japanese after Germany's surrender.

Twenty other members of the Ehrhardt Bureau were found guilty of violating the German surrender terms by continuing espionage activities. Two were sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment and the rest, including a young woman, Frau Maria Mueller, received prison terms ranging from five to twenty years.

Flanked by six military police, some of the defendants jerked to rigid Prussian-style attention as their names were called. Most displayed little emotion.

Ehrhardt, a hollow-cheeked, bespectacled man of about 45, who looks more like a tired bookkeeper than a master spy, stood up dejectedly. A gulp slid down his thin neck as he heard his punishment fixed at "hard labor for the rest of your natural life".

#### Chief has Vast Field

Ehrhardt handed the German fifth column in the Balkans before he was sent to China to coordinate German army, navy, air and economic intelligence activities here. He took over in December, 1942, and his field extended from Siberia to Ceylon, Australia and Pacific Ocean areas as far as Hawaii.

Two who received thirty-year terms were Baron Jesco von Puttkamer, former chief of the German Information Bureau, and Alfred Romain, propagandist, who once worked for the German Library of Information in New York.

In the summer of 1941 almost the entire staff of the Library of Information at 17 Battery Place was shifted to Shanghai. The mailing list was sent ahead earlier by diplomatic pouch.

Four persons received twenty year sentences, including Hans Hosberg, a Jewish journalist who became an "honorary aryan" after fifth column work in Danzig and Poland. The three others were Dr. Walther Heissig, former University professor in Peiping; Erich Heise, who headed the bureau's Canton office, and Siegfried Fuellkrug, who directed the Peiping branch.

Johnannes Rathje, former pilot and chief of the bureau's air intelligence, received a fifteen-year term. He once piloted Hermann Goering.

Among the six who got ten-year terms was Bodo Habenicht, credited with breaking the United States Coast Guard code early in 1942. The others were Lieut. Ingward Rudloff, head of the German naval intelligence here; Dethleffs, another code expert; Walther Richter, chief of communications, Hermann Jaeger, utility man, and Dr. Herbert Mueller, German News Agency chief in North China.

Dr. Felix Altenburg, German charge d'affaires in Peiping got eight years.

#### Six got Five-year Terms

Besides Frau Mueller, five others got five-year terms. They were Dr. Franz Seibert, German Consul in Canton; Oswald Ulbricht and Hans Ninemann, radiomen; Heinz Peerschke, microfilm expert, and August Stock, handyman.

Six defendants, including Ernst Woermans, former Ambassador to the Nanking puppet regime, were acquitted last November. They are still in Ward Road Jail awaiting repatriation to Germany, where they may be tried on other charges.

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The trial prosecutor was Lieut. Col. Jeremiah H. Oconnor of Washington D. C.

The results are regarded here as a personal triumph for Marine Captain Frank T. Farrell, former New York reporter, and Marvin Gray also of New York, who were the chief investigators. Before the end of the war, Captain Farrell and Mr. Gray, then a lieutenant in the Army made a reconnaissance of the Japanese-held Fort Bayard area for a scheduled South China landing.

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c/c to HHR to: New York  
Washington

Peiping, 18 Feb 1947

Dear Dr. Fisher:

I mailed my letter of yesterday's this morning, and this afternoon I had a caller and a letter both of which you should know about at once.

A letter from Heissig dated Feb. 4 was sent through the military attache's pouch, and thus took two weeks to reach me. I have had much more recent letters through ordinary post, but not mentioning the two matters touched on in this letter of Feb. 4.

1. His dictionaries were returned to him, and he will be allowed to take them to Germany, along with his research manuscripts, etc.

2. Col. Lewis L. Leavell, Asst U S military attache came to Heissig in the jail on Feb. 3 and told him that a radiogram from Kullgren requested Heissig to send H's book to Kullgren in Washington. He could not but agree, and in his letter of Feb. 4 he instructs me to turn the books over to the Asst. Military Attache in Peking for shipment in army pouches to Kullgren. Maj. Bradley, who is asst. mil. attache here came to the house this afternoon, bringing H's letter and asking me to turn the books over to him. I told him of course that they were on the Gen. Weigel en route to the US. His impression is that they are wanted officially in Washington and that it is not a move on Kullgren's part to safeguard the collection himself, but he was not perfectly certain. I suggest that you get in touch with Kullgren at once and try to straighten the matter out.

My personal opinion is that the collection should be kept together, and you could do a better job of that than the bureaucrats. Secondly, the material is mostly of a technical scholarly type. I know that all branches of intelligence have got the wind up about their lack of knowledge of Mongolia. But the Heissig collection is slanted more on Mongol literature than anything else, and that material is not going to yield up any secrets except in the hands of a genuine scholar, carefully trained in the subject for many years. A catalogue and microfilming would be the first steps in appraising its value and making parts available.

I am sure you can work out some agreement with Kullgren or the War Department, but I should think immediate action desirable, as they might try to intercept the shipment when it comes off the Weigel, mix it up with our own acquisitions, etc., etc. Parenthetically and between ourselves, Heissig gave me a paper, countersigned by his lawyer, authorizing me to take over his books, and his new instructions are of course not his own but result from force majeure.

With best regards

Sincerely

Sgd: Arthur

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MEMORANDUM ON WALTHER HEISSIG

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1. Curriculum vitae:  
Born, Vienna 5 Dec 1913. Youth in Vienna, Matriculum Berlin, Oct '35  
1935-36 service in German Army, through that service loss of Austrian  
citizenship, conferment of German. For a brief period member SS.  
Studies: 1936-9 studied Mongol, some Chinese, ethnology, geography,  
prehistory, archeology at Berlin Univ.  
Service in the Army, autumn 1939--autumn 1940, dismissed because of health.  
(published in "Geopolitik") Continued studies at Vienna U. 1940-41.  
Ph.D (summa cum laude) Thesis: "Der mongolische Kulturwandel in den  
Hsinganprovinzen." 1940-41 assistant in Far Eastern Dept. Museum of Ethnology  
May 1941, travel via Siberia to Manchuria. Jul-Aug travel in the Mongol areas  
of the three eastern provinces.  
Outbreak of war with Russia prevented return to Germany. Resided in Changhun  
until Autumn 1943. Study of Mongol language and problems. Autumn 1943, called  
under Army orders, to work for the so-called Erhardt bureau (German counter-  
espionage) at Peiping. Continued that work until 8th May 1945, publishing at  
the same time in Folklore Studies, Monumenta Serica, and Sinologische Arbeiten.  
1944-45 lecturer Catholic University, Peiping. Published the monograph  
"Bolur Erike" June 1946. Taken in early June to Shanghai charged with "illegal  
post surrender activities in connection with the so-called Erhardt Bureau".  
Is now on trial.
2. Comment: There is agreement among those who know that Heissig is a very gifted  
young scholar. I cite Lattimore, Lessing (who knows his work), and Antoine  
Mostaert, the greatest living Mongolist. He is by nature impulsive, and in his  
early twenties, joined various violent youth movements which led eventually to  
his loss of Austrian citizenship and his drafting into the German Army. I think  
he sincerely and genuinely, and for a long period has regretted his early mis-  
takes, and he was apparently not among the active Nazis either here or in  
Manchuria, though he was under orders to work for the bureau. This is not an  
easy matter to judge, but I am convinced that he has lost whatever immature  
fascist ideas he may once have had. He has boundless enthusiasm for his work,  
a fine analytical mind, great technical competence. He is a vigorous and  
lively companion. His English is fair but improving.
3. Plan: Before the arrest he gave me an outline of his plans: (1) a Continu-  
ation of my Bolur Erike, reconstruction of the Ghengis Kan epic and the sayings  
of Ghengis Khan. (2) A history of mongol nationalism. (3) Edition of the  
mongol historical chronicles which I discovered in manuscript in Mongolia. "I  
could be used as teacher for ancient and modern Mongol history, mongol language  
and literature, library work on a Mongol collection, work in the Far Eastern  
Department of an Ethnological Institute." He is at present on trial, and  
although Kullgren sent a strong letter of recommendation to be used on his  
behalf, and Dr. Stuart promised him a Yenching post, should he be freed,  
Heissig is now of the opinion that, in accordance with American orders, he  
will be deported to Germany at the end of the trial. He believes, and has  
been informed that this will hold whether he is found guilty or not. The  
defense Attorneys are certain that he will be found innocent. I have talked  
with them. Unless stronger pressure from America intervenes, it now appears  
that he will have to return to Germany.
4. Library: His collection contains many rare, some unique books and mis. If  
the Hoover library is agreeable, I shall have them sent there for safekeeping.  
Please let me know. From your experience in handling other German libraries,  
you will probably be able to tell whether the presence of his books on your

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shelves (I am thinking of the screening) will cause too many raised eyebrows. If you do wish me to send it, I shall try to have a full list made. It fills six boxes of perhaps 8-10 cubic feet each.

5. **Recommendations:** It is my opinion that Heissig would make up for our national deficiencies in Mongol studies. He would be a stimulating member of a Far-Eastern Institute. His knowledge in the field is unique. If Stanford or the Hoover Institute contemplates such a program, you should make every effort to get him.

I should not like, however, to stand as sole sponsor for him. M. and I are young and without academic standing, and we have come in for a good deal of criticism for our efforts to save Heissig and Dr. Walter Fuchs from deportation. You probably know from your European experiences what sort of public reaction there might be to calling him to Stanford, and there would probably be plenty of sniping from those in possession of only part of the facts.

I think that Lattimore, who spend a day with Heissig here last Jan, and appointed him his book agent, would be qualified to advise in this matter. Kullgren sees it from the point of view of national policy (though he likes Heissig very much personally), and some branch of the government ought in the national interest, to stand sponsor for Heissig if you take the initiative in keeping his usefulness available.

Any steps in this line should be taken at once, for deportation is likely to come up at any time. The Chinese, with their idea that once on trial means certain guilt, will be difficult to deal with, and even Dr. Stuart may not be able to guarantee his immunity from Chinese interference, should he be allowed to remain in China. If deported he will go to Munich. He is persona non grata to the Austrian government. It might be possible to get him out of Germany, but you probably know the difficulties in such an operation, esp. if he has been deported from China as undesirable. He has no backlog of money to keep him going, and immediate financial relief would have to be forthcoming should he be exempted, temporarily or permanently from deportation.

For your information I quote from a letter from State to Prof. Goodrich who had written asking them to exempt Drs. Fuchs and Heissig from deportation (2 July 1946) "...the appropriate agencies have established the connection with the Nazi war effort of both Dr. Heissig and Dr. Fuchs and the Department has concurred in such measures as may be found necessary and appropriate in connection with the repatriation of these two Germans...However, the War Department has determined that Germans in China, particularly those connected with the Nazi party and its activities in China should be repatriated to Germany. The Dept. of State concurs with this policy."

P.S. He has a wife in Vienna whom he is trying to divorce.

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IV

SS GENERAL WEIGEL SHIPMENT NO II

Seven crates of Chinese documents comprising Weigel shipment No II arrived at the Hoover Library as I was preparing to return to Washington D.C., and these have not been screened. The four crates earmarked for the University of Washington is presumed to have been forwarded. Remaining crates are held in storage by Library officials pending further instructions from Washington.

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V MISCELLANEOUS

a. German Embassy Collection

Tentative arrangements have been made by Stanford Library representatives to obtain the Library of the German Embassy in Peiping. This Library consists of some 10,000 volumes of which approximately 1,000 are standard bound foreign volumes, the rest being made up of journals, reports, pamphlets etc. The languages used in order of frequency are: German, Chinese, English, French, Italian, Russian, and Japanese. Since the collection belonged to the German Embassy, it should contain documents of possible intelligence value on the Far East; I have no knowledge where the collection exist this date. During my last conference with Dr. H. H. Fisher before returning to Washington, I inquired of Dr. Fisher if any German Embassy material were in the Hoover Library stacks; Dr. Fisher stated that the Library did have some of the items, but requested that I keep the matter confidential as it would involve a great number of people.

b. Mongolia and Sinkiang

The Hoover Library is very interested in foreign publications relating to Mongolia and Sinkiang. I understand that contact has been made with Professor Basil Alexeev, Director, Chinese Cabinet, Oriental Institute, Academy of Science of the USSR, Leningrad for the Institute's bibliography of material on these areas.

About 17 February 1947, Stanford field representatives in China established contact with the Consul-General in Urumchi and requested that all back issues of Tartar newspapers, current subscriptions and all local publications be sent to Stanford University.

c. Japanese Collection

At the present time, the Hoover Library has about 160 crates of Japanese documents on hand. Each month, various Stanford representatives in Japan send on an average of two crates to the Library. These crates fortunately contain "shipping list" itemizing the Contents. I have already informed Hoover Library officials that Documents Branch was interested in obtaining copies of all the "shipping list" and have coordinated with   50X1 to have his typist make copies for DB. In general, the type of documents in this collection are of a lower priority compared with the Chinese documents. Suffice it is to have on hand in Documents Branch a complete listing exactly what is available at Stanford.

d. K'ang YU-Wei's Printed Works

Hoover Library representatives in China microfilmed six to eight volumes of the printed works of K'ang Yu-wei. These were obtained from the immediate family of Mr. K'ang.

e. Tang Wu Kung Pao

Hoover Library is negotiating with the Kuomintang to obtain complete files of the party gazette which circulates only to party members.



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f. Who's Who (Kuomintang)

Stanford University representatives in China succeeded in procuring from the Communist a complete up-to-date Who's Who giving the top echelon personnel of the Kuomintang. At present, the original document is being microfilmed at Harvard University to be returned to Stanford in the near future.

VI NOTES FOR THE RESEARCHER

As the screening of the Chinese documents progressed, I jotted down tidbits of information on certain documents that may be of use to the researchers. I am passing these notes on for what they're worth.

The Proof of Russia's Secret Plot

Four volumes dealing with the secret Russian documents that Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang's Military Police seized in their raid on the Russian Embassy located at Peiping on the 6th of April, 1926. These volumes published the more important documents from among the many hundreds taken. (original Russian documents photostated with Chinese translations) It brings out documentary proof of Russian economic and military penetration of China. It demonstrates (with charts) how the Russian spy system operated to procure Chinese military and economic secrets, and how confusion was caused in China by the supplying to the Chinese Communist munition and financial aid to promote strikes, revolts and civil war. It also showed that their final aim will be to achieve World Revolutions by attacking capitalistic countries one at a time.

China's Four Great Families

Communist condemnation of the "Big Four" families currently occupying the key spots in China, namely Chiang, Soong, Kung and Chen or Chiang Kai Shek, The Soong sisters minus Madame Sun Yet Sun, H. H. Kung and the Chen brothers of the central clique. Accusation includes charges of mal-practices with regards to foreign exchange, the creation of trade monopolies, etc., for self benefit entirely at the expense of the people.

The Secret Societies of Ching Pang and Ko Lao

This is the first time I've had the good fortune to come across a book of this nature. I recommend full translation of its contents to gain an insight to the workings of secret organizations now operating in China. I also highly recommend a very limited distribution of translated copies for security reasons. Originally one of the secret organizations was formed to overthrow the Manchu Dynasty. Subsequently, the organization was used for other purposes. During World War II, both secret organizations under

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Tai Li served as an effective spy system on the Japanese. With the fall of Japanese war machine, the nationalist government used the two organizations to keep the Communist in line. Although the Communist published the volume to expose the workings of Ko Lao and Chiang Pang societies, the same information would be of tremendous use to our own intelligence organization in China.

Writings of Lu Hsiun

Six volumes on the works of Lu Hsiun <sup>is</sup> included among the Chinese documents screened. Five volumes published by the Communist and one by the Kuomintang advocates. On the surface these volumes appear to have no immediate intelligence value, but I recommend that researchers may pay careful attention to the name of Lu Hsiun. Now deceased, Chow Shu-Jen (Chow Shou-Jen) (better known under his nom de plume, Lu Hsiun) exercised a tremendous influence upon the followers of Communism. A brilliant man with very humble circumstances, he could have been a man of tremendous wealth and power in China if he would have but compromised his principles. But principles triumphed over wealth and Lu Hsiun died a poor man. In the last few years, the name of Lu Hsiun became tremendously popular with the average citizens of China--both Communist and KMT followers alike. His sound principles and progressive thoughts have been taken over and interpreted by Communist scholars as the same progressive and liberal viewpoints expounded by the Chinese Communist Party. This form of propaganda has tremendous appeal to the average Chinese with the result that many, if not openly, have secretly admired the Communist Party.

It appears to me that CIG's interest in Lu Hsiun is this. Here is a man that has tremendous following in China, all classes alike, in both parties. By studying closely the thoughts and writings of Lu Hsiun, timely propaganda could probably be effected to point out to Mr. John Doe of China that the Lu Hsiun's thoughts, writings, and the views of the Communist Party are not one or the same.

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VII SUMMARY REMARKS

- a. My tour of duty at the Hoover Library confirmed a long-held conviction that the most expedient and economical method of exploiting a document target site calls for Documents Branch representatives initially to perform the spade work of surveying such sites to determine scope and content of the collection, performing if required, the necessary screening functions, selecting items for further exploitation and forwarding such items by the most expeditious means to Documents Branch where the documents are prepared in an acceptable form (translation, etc.) for the use of the Research Analyst.

The vast amount of Chinese documents arrived at Stanford University in huge crates, odd boxes, bundles, bags---completely untranslated. Thirty-five thousand documents were quickly screened and eight hundred items selected and forwarded to Documents Branch where the items will be accessioned in Documents Branch publications and disseminated to all authorized agencies.

- b. Any attempts at research in the field will encounter certain obstacles and Stanford University is no exception. All the necessary tools for research are centrally located in the Washington DC area; this includes the various technical reference books, dictionaries, gazetteers, the numerous expert consultants, the necessary ancillary personnel who are properly cleared to do even typing. I reiterate, Documents Branch personnel, familiar with the "logistics" of documents exploitation (linguistic requirements, material already on hand in Documents Branch, and other Washington repositories) should initially perform the spade work of documents exploitation.
- c. Dr. Walter Heissig is spending the next twenty years in prison and will be deported to Germany upon completion of the term. If Dr. Heissig is deported before the twenty years period, I am confident our worthy allies will take adequate steps to secure his services, since Dr. Heissig is one of the few real authorities on Mongol territory, people, custom, language, etc. Dr. Owen Lattimore, Dr. Lessing (U. of Calif.) and Antoine Mostaert, the greatest living Mongolist will attest to this. It is my understanding that Dr. Heissig has his personal dictionaries and research manuscripts with him and that he is at present writing a history of Mongol nationalism in prison. It is felt that Central Intelligence Group should exploit Dr. Heissig's knowledge of Inner and Outer Mongolia in the same manner as German technical experts are presently being exploited. To the best of my knowledge, there are no Mongolian language experts in CIG, and Heissig's knowledge could be utilized to a high degree in this aspect.

*Pages 14 + 15 forwarded to OSS  
for notation and return on 7 Aug '47*

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- d. I recommend that Documents Branch take positive steps to procure custody of the Heissig collection from Stanford University for such time as required for adequate purusal of the collection to determine if further exploitation is needed. I have already informed Mr. Jay Stein to be sure the collection is not tampered with until further instructions from Washington.
- e. Before leaving the Hoover Library, I attempted to work out an arrangement whereby Documents Branch will be kept informed of what the Library receives, especially its incoming current newspapers, and periodicals, special collection, etc. It was my intention to come back to Washington wthih a working agreement whereby Stanford will send to Documents Branch a duplicate copy of every Library card it prepares for all items indexed and cataolged. Both Dr. Fisher and Miss Nina Almond, Reference Librarian, agrred to the idea in general. The whole conversation was conducted on a very informal basis, but the idea was firmly planted in event of future DB efforts in this direction.

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Documents Branch,  
Office of Operations.

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## Chinese Documents On Loan From The Hoover Library.

## Temporary Identification System

<u>TYPE</u>			<u>ITEMS</u>	
<u>NON-COMMUNIST DOCUMENTS</u>				
A	<u>SERIES</u>	A-14	Lu Hsiun	1
		A-100 (1)		1
		A-100 (2)	Four Volumes seized by	1
		A-100 (3)	Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang	1
		A-100 (4)		1
 <u>COMMUNIST DOCUMENTS</u>				
G	Series	General		51
P		Political		36
E		Economic		17
M		Military		17
PR		Propaganda		134
B		Education		83
C		Drama		51
D		Literature		44
S		Songs		15
F		Miscellaneous		14
MI		Miscellaneous		34 +
T		Technical		2
			TOTAL	<u>503 +</u>

(Total does not include over a hundred periodical and pamphlets,  
22 Maps of communist areas, numerous Volumes of communist newspapers  
acquired)

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2 May 1947

GENERAL

1. Selected Short Stories of Lu Hsiun 19 Dec. 1941
2. Selected Essays of Lu Hsiun 19 Dec. 1940
3. A Research Study of the thoughts of Lu Hsiun May 1946
4. A Series of Discussions on Lu Hsiun Oct. 1941
5. Introducing Yuan Shih Kai "big country stealing  
gunster" Feb. 1946 Vol.1&2
6. The Battle of Tai Hang Mountains Aug. 1944
7. Selected Papers on Philosophy May 1935
8. China Wartime Series
  - (1) The Political Development of China since  
the Japanese Invasion Feb. 1941
  - (2) Wartime Chinese Education and Civilization 1940
  - (3) Wartime Chinese Military Operations and  
Preparations 1940
  - (4) Wartime Chinese Economy 1940
  - (5) Wartime Chinese Politics 1940
9. The Secret Societies of Ko Lao and Ch'ing Pang Nov. 1941
10. Research on Mass Movement May 1941
11. Great Events Since the Republic Apr. 1946
12. Reference Material for Chinese History 1940
13. An American in Chinese Communist Area Apr. 1945
14. Investigation of the Farm 1941
15. A n Insignificant Affair, by Lu Hsiun Oct. 1944
16. Discussion of the System of Forming Families into Units Apr. 1941
17. The Pros and Cons of Current Events Oct. 1943
18. The Important World Conferences Dec. 1945
19. Japanese Imperialism in Occupied Chinese Areas 1939
20. Newspaper Reading Groups Aug. 1944
21. The Educational Problem in China Jan. 1941

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GENERAL

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 22. The Suffering Days are Over                             | Dec. 1945  |
| 23. The Modern History of World Revolution                  | Feb. 1939  |
| 24. Selected Papers on Dr. Sun Yat Sun                      | Dec. 1945  |
| 25. England, U.S., Germany and Italy on Eve of World War II | 1942       |
| 26. Simplified History of China Vol. 1 & 2                  |            |
| 27. Discussion on the Self-Improvement of Youth             |            |
| 28. The Art and Artist Among the People                     | Feb. 1946  |
| 29. Models for Medicine and Hygiene                         | Oct. 1944  |
| 30. General Suvorov (translated)                            | Mar. 1946  |
| 31. The Direction of News Service                           | Mar. 1946  |
| 32. Reference Material on Modern Chinese History            | Sept. 1940 |
| 33. Disagreement with Duhring                               | Aug. 1940  |
| 34. Back from Yen-an  | Mar. 1946  |
| 35. The Self Improvement of Communist Members               | Apr. 1946  |
| 36. The Catalogue of Yen-an University                      | June 1944  |
| 37. Hygiene (Monthly)                                       |            |
| 38. Wartime in Shansi                                       | Dec. 1940  |
| 39. Wartime in Kan, Ning, and Ching Provinces Vol. 1 & 2    | 1941       |
| 40. Harvest   | Oct. 1944  |
| 41. A Brief History on the Expansion of Society             | Mar. 1946  |
| 42. How People Live in the Great Rear Areas                 | Dec. 1945  |
| 43. Reference Material                                      | Sept. 1945 |
| 44. The Ideology of Lenin, by Stalin                        | Nov. 1943  |

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MILITARY

1. Chinese Military History in the last Thirty Years Vol. 1 & 2
2. Constructive Work Performed by the Occupation Forces Mar. 1944
3. General Survey of the 2nd Co., 770th Regiment May 1944
4. A Discussion on Mobile Warfare Against Japan Nov. 1948
5. Strategy of the People's Soldier
6. The Means of Communication between Troops 1940
7. Anti-Japanese Mobile Warfare and its Problems July 1938
8. One Hundred Battles of the Eighth Route Army Mar. 1941
9. Civil Education for Junior Officers in the Red Army Apr. 1946
10. A Series on Chinese Military Thought
  - (10-2) Military Treaties, by Wu Tzu and Sheh Ma 1942
  - (10-3) Military Treaties, by Chiang Tai Kung 1942
  - (10-5) Li Cheng's Reply 1942
  - (10-6) The Recorded Training Principles of the Soldiers of Cheng and Hu (Translated into Contemporary Chinese) 1942
11. The Fighting Strategy of the Chinese Communist 1943
12. A Discussion of the Battlefield in the Liberation Area Sept. 1945
13. A Military Treaty, by Sun Tzu 1944

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ECONOMIC

1. Introducing the South Division Cooperatives 1944
2. Articles on Chinese Economy Vol. 1 & 2 Feb. 1935
3. Reference Material on the Salt Industry in the Southwest Sept. 1944
4. How to Study Political Economics Oct. 1946
5. Problems on Economic and Monetary Policy Feb. 1946
6. Speaking from Experience on Production Mar. 1944
7. The Know How of Trade Nov. 1944
8. The Decisions on the Suggested Proposals of Civil and Economic Constructions During the United Conventions of the Northwestern Provinces in the Communist Areas July 1944
9. The Economic Condition of Capitalistic Countries in Critical Times 1941
10. A Condensed History of the Chinese Skill Workers Movement June 1946
11. The Experience and Examples of Mutual Assistance Between Labor
12. The Organization of Cooperatives by Chang Jui May 1946
13. Recent Publicized Papers on the Skill Worker's Movement July 1946
14. The Mutual Assistance of Labor 1944
15. "Convert the Loafers" 1944
16. Let's Get Organized Jan. 1944

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POLITICAL

1. Reference Material on Constitution Government Mar. 1946
2. The First Revolt at Wu Ch'ang Jan. 1944
3. The Basis for Leninism, by Stalin Nov. 1943
4. Political Platform References Sept. 1935
5. Report on the Workings of the Frontier Governments of Shan, Kan and Ning. (Years 1939 to 1941) July 1941
6. Japanese Politics During World War II Nov. 1945
7. Youth's Anti-Japanese Movement May 1939
8. Shan, Kan and Ning Frontier Regional Administrative Laws 1941
9. A Discussion on the Party 1946
10. Peace Will Make a New China Mar. 1946
11. The Records of the People's Council of the Border Regions of Shan, Kan and Ning June 1939
12. Lenin's Discussion of Civilization and Art Apr. 1943
13. Imperialism, by Lenin Aug. 1943
14. On Sun Yat Sun's Political Ideals Aug. 1946
15. Marxism and Nationalism, by Stalin May 1939
16. Karl Marx Aug. 1943
17. Documents on Elections Nov. 1945
18. Important Documents of the Second People's Political Council's Meeting in the Shan, Kan and Ning Frontier Areas July 1944
19. Preparations for the 3 Meetings to be Held the Coming Winter Nov. 1944
20. Administration in Anti-Japanese Stronghold located in Northwestern China, Vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4 1942

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POLITICAL

21. Essays on Political Education (8th Route Publication) 1941
22. Local Election in Shan, Kan, and Ning Provinces 1941
23. The Administrative and Civil Laws of Shansi, Chahar, and Hopei Areas, Vol. 1 & 2 1945
24. Current Events Apr. 1946
25. Wartime in Inner Mongolia (Siuyuan) 1941
26. Administrative Laws in Anti-Japanese Stronghold; Inner Mongolia, Hopei, Shansi, Vol. 1 & 2 June 1941
27. Discussion of the National and World Situation and the Accomplishments of the 4th Meeting of the People's Political Council Sept. 1939
28. The World's New Face Sept. 1944
29. The Present Situation Sept. 1946
30. Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist 1939
31. The New Political Period 1942
32. Second Meeting of the People's Political Council in Frontier Regions, Shan, Kan, and Ning 1942
33. A Discussion of Sun Yat Sun's Three Principles
34. The Administrative Laws in the Frontier Regions of Shansi, Hopei, Shantung and Hunan 1942

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PROPAGANDA

1. The 5th Anniversary of the Anti-Japanese War
2. A Text on the Chinese Democratic Movement Apr. 1941
3. Young Ching Yu and the United Anti-Jap 1st Route Army Apr. 1941
4. "Learn How To Live." 1941
5. "Rolling Over" Oct. 1946
6. Eight Years of Bloody Fighting by the Soldiers of the Chao Tung Area 1945
7. Since the Invasion of Manchuria, by the Japanese Jan. 1944
8. Modern Chinese Revolutionary History (Part I) 1938
9. On Coalities Government, by Mo Tze Tung Aug. 1945
10. Introducing "China's Destiny" July 1943
11. China's Destiny, by Chiang Kai Shek
12. Liberation Song Selections
13. Heroes of the 8th Route Army
14. Songs of Liberation July 1946
15. Hundred Heroes
16. Pictorial Story of a Trip to the West Jan. 1946
17. Public Opinion in the Great Rear Areas Aug. 1944
18. Background of the "Conflict" Apr. 1940
19. Democratic Movements in the Great Rear Areas Mar. 1946
20. On the Problems of China Mar. 1946
21. People's United Front Against Japan, Vols.
22. The Common Knowledge About Communism, Vols. 1, 2, 3, & 4
23. The Model Heroes of the 8th Route Army Oct. 1946

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- |     |   |            |
|-----|---|------------|
| 24. | The Heroes Fighting in the Northwest Areas, Shansi Province         | Mar. 1944  |
| 25. | Introducing Strongpoints Behind Enemy Lines                         |            |
| 26. | The Fundamental Problem of the Chinese Revolution                   | June 1946  |
| 27. | Comparison of the War Records - Nationalist & Communist             | May 1946   |
| 28. | "Break up Chiang's Attack"  | Sept. 1946 |
| 29. | The Deeds of General Tai Li   | Apr. 1946  |
| 30. | The Truth About the Frontier Areas                                  | Dec. 1939  |
| 31. | The Thoughts and Methods of Mo Tze Tung                             | Sept. 1946 |
| 32. | A Bird's Eye View of Shansi and Inner Mongolia Areas                | Apr. 1946  |
| 33. | Describing the Workings of the Newspaper Devoted to "gripe Letters" | Feb. 1946  |
| 34. | The Aims & Objectives of the Year 1945, by Mo Tze Tung              | Dec. 1944  |
| 35. | "China's Destiny", a criticism                                      | Aug. 1943  |
| 36. | The Real "Face" of the Anti-Russian Clique in America               | Oct. 1946  |
| 37. | A One Year's Report on the Workings of Communism                    | Mar. 1944  |
| 38. | The Yen Brothers  | Dec. 1945  |
| 39. | A Discussion on the War of Endurance                                | Nov. 1945  |
| 40. | Active Newspaper Reading Groups                                     | Mar. 1946  |
| 41. | "Hold Family Meetings to Reform Lazy Men & Women"                   | Feb. 1946  |
| 42. | Fight for Prevention  |            |
| 43. | The Light of the New Generation                                     | Jan. 1946  |
| 44. | The Eight Fighting Years of the Eighth Route and the New 4th Army   | Mar. 1945  |
| 45. | Mutual Assistance of Labor in Shansi, Chahar, Hopei                 | Jan. 1946  |
| 46. | A Discussion of Yen Hsi Shan  |            |
| 47. | "Behind the Enemy Lines", A Story                                   | Mar. 1944  |

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48.	Letters from "Learning"	Aug. 1944
49.	A Report on Political Education in the Army	1944
50.	Them Heroic People's Army of Chin, Cha and Chi	Sept. 1944
51.	The Development of Society	Nov. 1943
52.	The 14 Years of Fighting of the Northeast Allied Anti-Jap Army	1946
53.	The Uprising of General Kao Shu Hsun	Dec. 1945
54.	The Fight Against Witchcraft	Oct. 1944
55.	Democratic Youth (Magazine) 3 copies	1946
56.	The Working "Heroes" in the Army	1946
57.	Tales about Heroes, Vol. 1 & 2	1946
58.	Survivor from Misery	1944
59.	Movement	1944
60.	The Four Big Families of China	
61.	The Real Facts in Chiang's Occupied Areas	
62.	Time for a New Mass Movement	1946
63.	The Broken Down Political Principles	
64.	Answer this Question	
65.	The Public Blackboard of News	1944
66.	The Premises and Self-Criticism of Chiang	1943
67.	Anti-Facism (Published by 8th Route Army)	1943
68.	A List of Kuomintang Traitors	1945
69.	Condemnation of Chiang Kai Shek	1946
70.	What We Stand For	
71.	Relations Between Army and Civilians	1946

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72. Support the Government and Love the People 1944
73. The Enemy and Ourselves on the Battlefield of Propaganda 1941
74. A Comparison of the War Records Between Nationalist and Communist 1943
75. The Chinese Communist of Today
76. An Impression of the Chinese Liberation Area (Translated from English) 1946
77. An Impression of Mo Tze Tung (Translated from English)
78. "New Mass" (magazine) 22 issues - 3,4,7,8,10,11,12,14,15,17,18,19,20, 21,22,23,24,25,26,27,31,32
79. The Japanese Impression of the 8th Route, New 4th Army and the Chinese Communists
80. The War Situation 1946
81. The Diary of an Officer in Yen Hsi Shan's Army Dec. 1945
82. The Heroes that Guard Shantung Oct. 1944
83. The Relations Between Officers and Men July 1945
84. Life in the Great Rear Areas Aug. 1943
85. Our Struggling Japanese Comraded 1945
86. People Are Eternal
87. Selected Current Event Topics May 1946
88. Formosa June 1942
89. Blood and Tears in Inner Mongolia 1946
90. Fight for Peace and Democracy in Manchuria 1946
91. Moral Improvement Mar. 1946
92. The Promises and Confessions of Chiang Kai Shek Oct. 1945
93. A Criticism of "China's Destiny",
94. "New Democracy", by Tse Tung June 1946
95. Unification's Great Meeting and Victory's Great Meeting Sept. 1946
96. Fight for Independence, Peace and Democracy Aug. 1946

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- |      |  |           |
|------|--|-----------|
| 97.  | Mo Tse Tung's Speech on the Writer's Meeting Held At Yen-an and Essays | May 1946  |
| 98.  | Speeches by Leading Communists on Things Political & Technical         | Apr. 1944 |
| 99.  | What Road The People of Manchuria Should Choose                        | Oct. 1946 |
| 100. | China's Road to Peace  | Feb. 1946 |

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Technical Series I - TI

Technical Series II-TII

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COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER

1. Emancipation Daily - May 1941 - Oct. 1946 (Except Mar, & Dec. 1945) 63 vols
2. Border Regions Mass Newspapers - May 1944 - Oct. 1946
3. Predecessor of the Emancipation Daily - March 1939 - May 1941
4. Journal of the War of Resistance, - Sept. 1944 - Sept. 1945
5. Shanghai Newsletters (fragmentary)
  - Vol. 1 No. 7 31 July 1946
  - Vol. 1 No. 8 6 Aug. 1946
  - Vol. 2 No. 2 18 Sept. 1946
6. Bulletin of Liberated China Relief Activities
  - Vol. 2 No. 8 20 July 1946 Peiping, China
  - Vol. 2 No. 9 1 Aug. 1946 Peiping, China

(Compiled by the Research and Information Association from reports and the Emancipation Daily News)
7. Bulletins of Hsin-Hwa News Agency - May 1946 (Peiping Branch)  
(22 issues, ending with announcement of its suppression by Peiping police)
8. News Excerpts (Communist Branch) Executive Headquarters.
  - June 1946 - 12 issues (26 were circulated)
  - July 1946 - 12 issues (25 were circulated)
  - Aug. 1946 - 21 issues
  - Sept. 1946 - 24 issues
  - Oct. 1946 - 26 issues
  - Nov. 1946 to Jan. 1947

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

1. Set of "woodcuts" showing peasant life acquired in Yen-an Oct. 1946
2. Two sets of Communist Currency
3. Set of Communist badges sold to the population of Yen-an
4. Primary School Compositions (6-10 years old)  
Yen-an 2nd Primary School, Oct. 1946
5. Recent Photos of Communist Leaders
  - a. Liu Shau-Chi - Vice Chairman of Communist Party Central Committee
  - b. P'eng Te-Huai - Vice Commander-in-Chief
  - c. Ho Lung - Commander of the Shansi-Suiyuan Military District
  - d. Ch'en I - Commander of Shantung Military District
  - e. Nieh Jung-Tsen - Commander of Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Military District
  - f. Lin Piao - Commander of the Manchurian Army
  - g. Lin Po-Cheng - Commander of Hopei-Shansi-Shantung Military District
6. 27 Political Posters and one Health Poster; large drawing of Chairman Mao Tse-Tung, General Chu Te and General Chou En-Lai on very thin rice paper.  
  
MI 6 - (a to z)  
  
aa)  
bb) posters  
cc)
7. Propaganda Pictures - 7a and 7b

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LIST OF MAPS ACQUIRED FROM THE COMMUNIST

1. Map Showing Communist Administrative Division of Chin-Cha-Chi Frontier Regions July 1946
2. A General Map of South China
4. Map of Chin-Cha-Chi Frontier Region Showing Anti-Japanese Strongpoints (map series No 1)  
  
Map of Shansi, Hopeh, Shantung and Honan Frontier Provinces (map series No 11)  
  
Map of Shantung Region (map series No 111)  
  
Map of Shansi, Suiyuan, including Tung Chiang and Ch'ung Tao Region (map series No 1V)  
  
Map Showing South Huai Regions; central Kiangsu; central Wan S. Kiangsu and E. Chekiang (map series No V)  
  
Map of N. Kiangsu, S. Husi, Honan and Wan Frontier Regions (map series No VI)
5. Simplified Map of central Chian
6. Map Showing Administrative Divisions of Shansi, Suiyuan Frontier Regions
7. New Map of China
8. Map of Far Eastern War Zone (8-1, 2, 3,)
9. Map of Wartime China
10. Map of 9 NE Provinces
11. Map of Chinese Coastal Lines
12. Map of Main Communication Lines in Shensi
13. Map of South China
14. Detailed Map of north China (2)
15. Latest War Area Map

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PERIODICALS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS

1. Great Wall (monthly) Nos 1, 2 July 1946
2. Knowledge (semi-monthly) No 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1946
3. People's Era (semi-monthly) Vol 2 Nos 2, 3, 6, 7, 1946
4. Northern Civilization (semi-monthly) Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12 1946
5. The Chin-Cha-Chi Pictorial Nos 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10 1942
6. New Mass Vol 1 Nos 4, 5; Vol 2 No 3 1946
7. North (semi-monthly) Nos 2, 3, 4, 6 1946
8. Modern Youth (semi-monthly) Nos 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 1946
9. Northeastern Civilization Nos 1, 2, 4 1946
10. Women's Time (monthly) Nos 1, 2, 3
11. Chiao Tung Pictorial Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 1944-1945
12. The Battleground of Education Vol 7 - Nos 1, 2 1946
13. Chiao Tung Mass Nos 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 1946
14. Literature Magazine Vol 2 - No 4 and initial issue 1946
15. Northeastern Pictorial Vol 1 2nd & 3rd ed. 1946
16. Shantung Pictorial 25th edition 1946
17. Combined Literature 1st edition 1946
18. Hot Tide 22rd edition 1946
19. Shantung Civilization Vol 3 1946
20. New China Selected Topics Vol 1 - No 6 1946
21. New China Vol 1 - Nos 1, 2, 3 1946
22. Northeastern Cartoons No 6 1946

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MISCELLANEOUS

1. The Song of the Masses Book I
2. The Victory Songs
3. The Mourning of the Martyrs (2 copies)
4. Charhar's Meeting of the People's Representative Nov 1945
5. The Farm Calendar of 1935
6. Important Documents During the War
7. The People's War 1946
8. The First Meeting of the Workers' Representative Held in Kalgan 1945
9. Portrait of MAO Tse-tung
10. ~~Workers~~ of the Chin-Char-Chi Frontier Regions Apr 1946
11. The Appeal of the Chin-Char-Chi Mar 1946
12. The Eighth Route Army and the People Mar 1946
13. The Eighth Route Army During the War Jul 1942
14. The Anti-Japanese Strongpoints Behind the Enemy Lines 1944
15. Wen-chan

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KOREAN COLLECTION**SECRET**

1. Newspaper files including almost complete files of the following:
  - a. "Keijo Nippo" from October 1941 to August 15, 1945-- a Japanese newspaper published in Korea by the Japanese Ministry of Propaganda presenting a complete picture of the propaganda devices used to sell World War II to the Korean people.
  - b. The right-wing newspaper "Dong-A Ilbo", November 1945 to June 1946.
  - c. Leftist newspaper "Chung Ang Shinmun", September 1945 through June 1946.
  - d. Center newspaper "Jai Uyu Shinmun", September 1945 through June 1946.
  - e. File of the only English language publication in Korea, "Seoul Times," --neutral politically.
  
2. A considerable number of propaganda pamphlets and Japanese official reports on the administration of Korean government from 1935 on including the book entitled Administration of Minami in Korea, 1936-1942 by Tatsuo Mitearai. Minami was at that time the Governor General of Korea.
  
3. Miscellaneous Korean books and studies.
  - a. A study of Japanese economic plans of making Korean rice economy the granary of "The Japanese Co-Prosperity Sphere." Title of the book is Reconsider Korea, the Granary, by Kazuma Kondo.
  - b. The book Progressing Korea as Commissary Base, by Shinichiro Tanaka, Chief of the Economic Department of Keijo--another study of Korea's economic position with respect to Japanese military strategy.
  - c. The book Reestablishing of Food Policy in Korea, by Susumu Shimanote, Chief of the Economic Department of Keijo Nippo.
  - d. Korea Yearbooks for 1943-1944.
  - e. Mothers of Nine Gods, a biography of nine Naval officers who died attacking Pearl Harbor.
  - f. Comparison of Fighting Power between Japan and America, by Tatsuo Mitearai, embracing some eleven studies.
  - g. Present State of Progressing Korea, another study of Korea's position in Japan's mainland policy.
  
4. Regarding the period of Korean history of the late 1930's, the Library has received considerable materials on the administration of Governor General Koiso and of Tanaka, the Administration Chief. These include a series of books containing their speeches and the political objectives of Japan in Korea. They are in seven volumes, the first of which is missing, and cover the period from November 1942 to July 1944.

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5. Publications during period of allied occupation.
  - a. Public Opinion Surveys
    - (1) Weekly public trends, March 2, 1946 through July 11, 1946.
    - (2) Weekly political trends, August 24, 1945 through June 22, 1946.
  - b. Press releases and communiques.
    - (1) Of the joint United States-Soviet Conference from January 16 through May 8, 1946.
    - (2) Statements and directives of Lt. General John R. Hodge, September 8, 1945 through July 15, 1946.
    - (3) Routine press releases by General Archer L. Lerch, January 29, 1946 through July 3, 1946.
    - (4) Special press releases, January 1 through June 12, 1946.
    - (5) Ordinances Military Government.
    - (6) Miscellaneous posters and pamphlets USAMGIK
    - (7) Monthly report of SCAP activities in Korea and Japan.
  - c. Chukan Digest\*, November 1, 1945 to July 3, 1946.
  - d. Farmer's Weekly, December 22, 1945 to July 13, 1946.
  - e. Korea Pictorial News Nos. 1 - 4.
6.
  - a. In addition to these recent materials, the Hoover Library has catalogued a considerable amount of wartime materials (1914-1918) on Korea.
  - b. Memoranda by the Koreans to the 1919 Peace Conference, including reports on economic conditions, treaty problems, etc.
  - c. Various propaganda items on Korean independence movements between the two World Wars.
  - d. Various missionary publications.
  - e. Considerable recent publications in America on contemporary Korean problems.

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